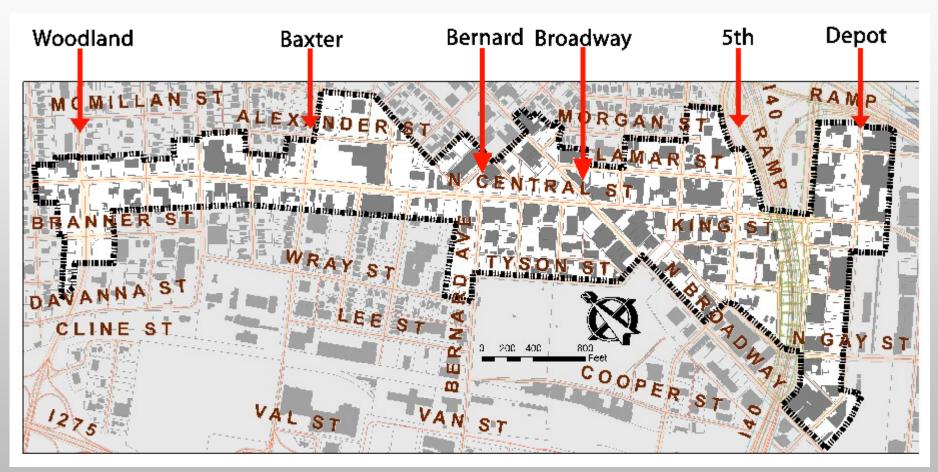


# North Central Corridor Study

Mike Reynolds, MPC Nathan Benditz, TPO



### North Central Urban Corridor Study Area



Mike Reynolds, MPC Nathan Benditz, TPO

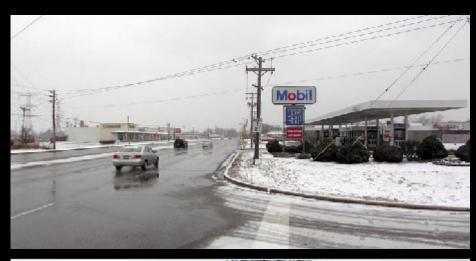


### Overview

- Overall concepts
- How we got here
  - Broadway-Central-Emory Small Area Plan
- Public Realm
  - Road Diet
    - Reduction of travel lanes on Central Street
    - Enhancement of pedestrian environment
- Private Realm
  - Form-Based Code
    - Components to create predictable public realm
- Goal: Create "Complete Streets"
  - Pedestrian friendly spaces



# Overall Concept: Elements to Achieve Pedestrian Friendly Places





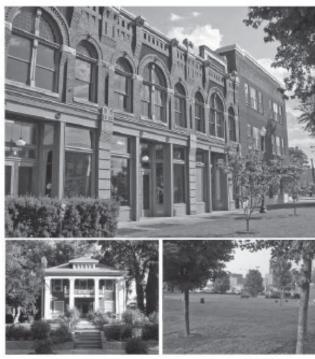






### How We Got Here

- Adopted May 8, 2007
- Key Recommendation
  - Rehabilitate/Redevelop the Central Street Corridor
    - 1) Create more pedestrianfriendly street, with wider sidewalks, fewer travel lanes, landscaping and, in the long term, on-street parking
      - Foster changes to the present "commercial-only" zoning that would allow various types of housing, office buildings and mixed-use buildings along the street.



Broadway-Central-Emory Place

Small Area Plan

March 2007

Public

Private

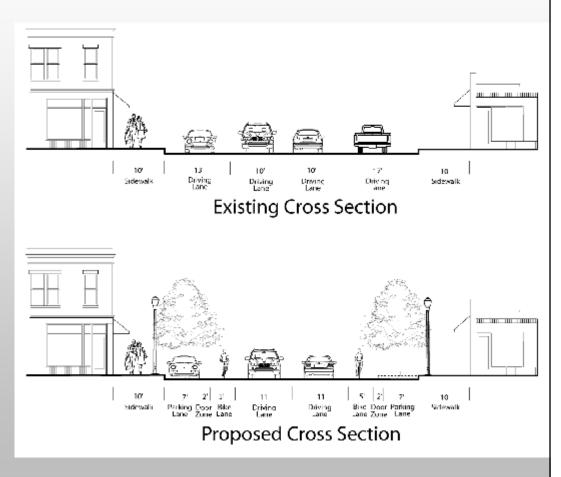


# Public Realm



### "Road Diet"

- Reduce travel lanes
- Add bike lanes, where space allows
- Add on-street parking
- Add landscaping in bulbouts and planting strips
- Enhance mass transit access



**Happy Hollow** 



## Traffic Implications

- The reduction in travel lanes in turn leads to a reduction in roadway capacity.
- North Central Street currently has excess capacity.
- In order to determine that levels of service throughout the corridor are maintained, a Synchro network was developed.



### **Analyzed Intersections**

### Signalized:

- North Central Street and 5th Avenue
- North Central Street and Broadway
- North Central Street and Bernard Avenue
- North Central Street and Baxter Avenue
- North Central Street and Anderson Avenue
- North Central Street and Woodland Avenue

### Unsignalized:

- North Central Street and Dameron Avenue
- North Central Street and Scott Avenue



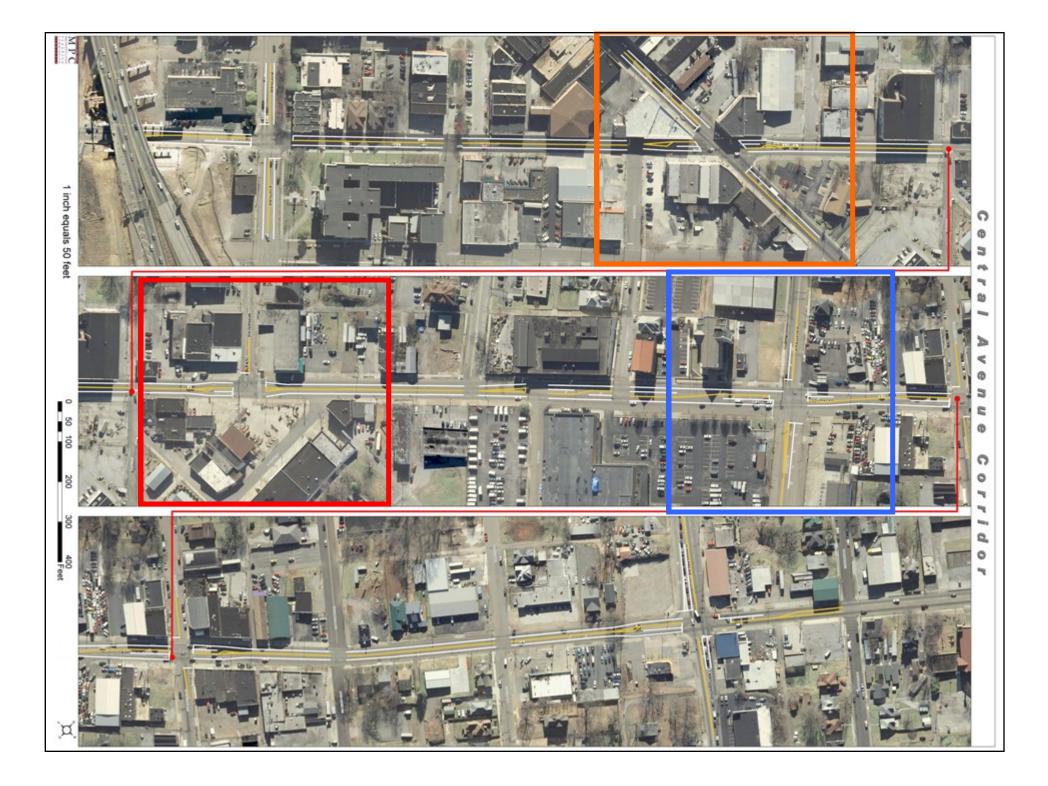
### Level of Service

- Level of Service (LOS) corresponds to a driver's acceptability of average delay experienced at an intersection.
- As part of this traffic operations analysis, AM and PM peak hours for the corridor were analyzed.
- The following table shows the comparison of existing to proposed alignments.



## **LOS Comparison**

Cross Street	AM Existing		AM 2-Lane		PM Existing		PM 2-Lane	
Cluss Street	LOS	Delay (s)	LOS	Delay (s)	LOS	Delay (s)	LOS	Delay (s)
5th Avnue	В	18.6	В	18.6	В	20.0	В	20.0
Broadway	C	20.6	C	28.8	C	21.0	C	27.5
Bernard Avenue	A	5.8	A	7.8	A	9.4	В	11.4
Dameron Avenue	A	0.8	A	0.9	A	0.8	A	0.9
Baxter Avenue	В	16.1	В	17.3	В	15.4	В	17.4
Anderson Avenue	A	4.4	A	6.9	A	5.3	A	8.5
Scott Avenue	A	2.3	A	2.7	A	2.3	A	2.7
Woodland Avenue	С	30.5	C	30.5	D	45.2	D	45.2



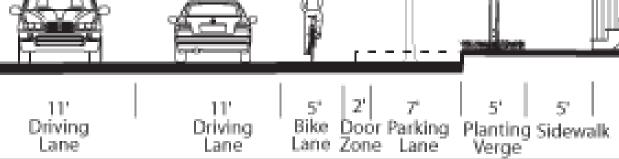


## Private Realm



### Form-Based Codes

- A method of regulating development to achieve a specific urban form.
- Form-based codes create a predictable public realm primarily by controlling physical form, with a lesser focus on land use.



Source: Form-Based Codes Institute



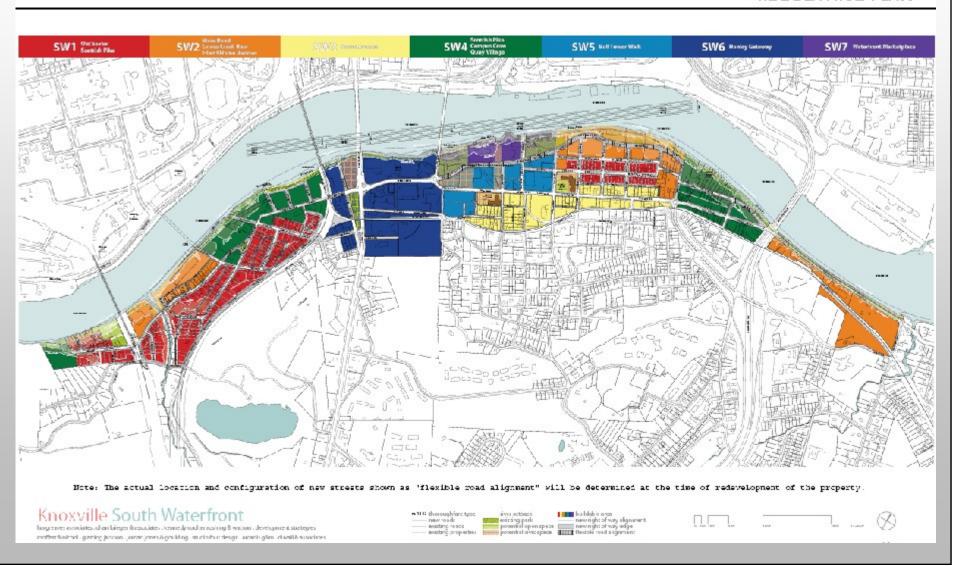
### **Form-Based Code**

- Specific Urban Form
  - Provides guidance for the height and placement of buildings
    - Establishes the setting relative to the street
      - Creates a predictable edge to the Public Realm
- Less Focus on Land Use
  - More focus on form
  - Allow a mix of uses within a building
    - Similar to Downtown
- Reduced Parking Standards



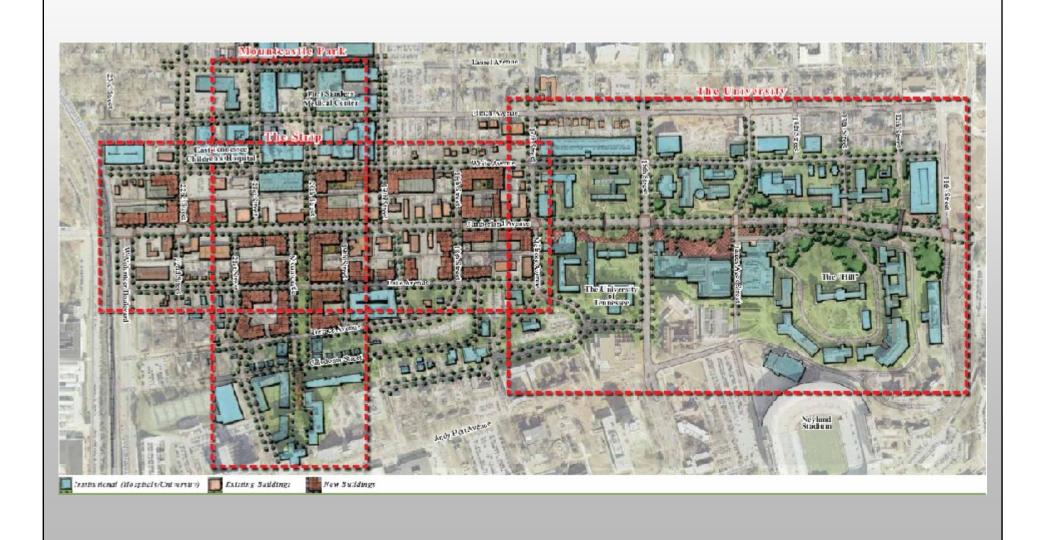
# Existing Form Code District: South Waterfront

REGULATING PLAN





### Potential Form Code District: Cumberland Avenue





### Form-Based Code

- Key Components:
  - Regulating Plan (District and Height Map)
    - Frontage Typologies (Storefront, Stoop, Porch)
    - Siting Requirements
      - Setbacks: Front, Side Street, Side, Rear
    - Height Requirements
      - Minimum and Maximum Height
  - Parking Requirements
    - Parking Setbacks/Location
    - Parking Standards
    - Parking Requirement Reductions
    - Bicycle Parking Requirements



# Form-Based Code: Additional Elements

#### General Provisions

- Guiding principles
- How to use the code
- General rules for new & existing buildings

#### Architectural Standards

- General principles
- Roofs and parapets
- Facades
- Doors and windows
- Older existing buildings & additions
- Exterior building materials
- Lighting & mechanical equipment

### Street Specifications

Form District Specifications

### Streetscape Standards

- General principles
- Standards
- Materials and configurations

#### Sign Standards

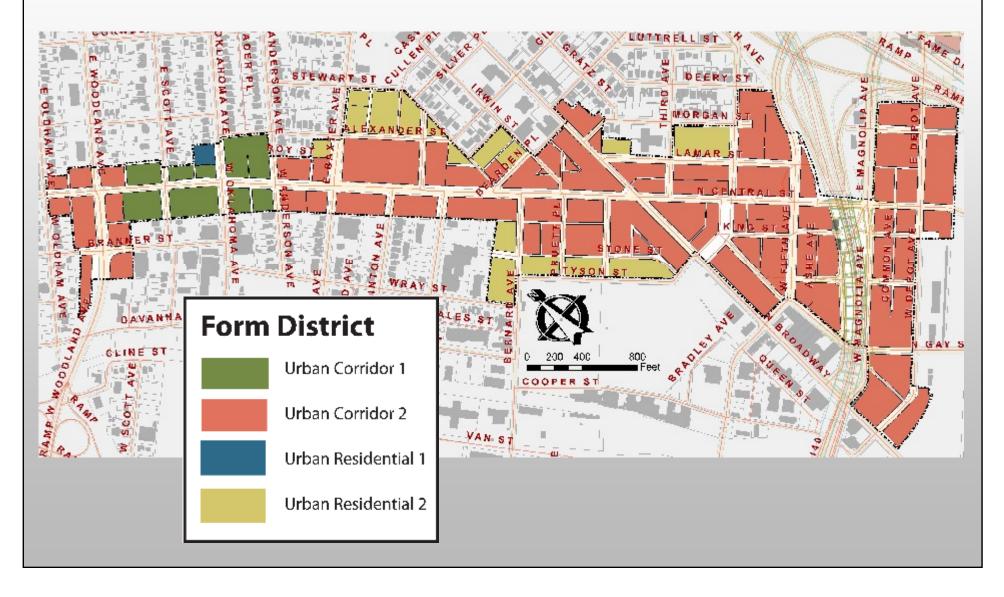
- Design, construction and maintenance
- Illumination of signs
- Prohibited and exempt signs
- Standards All form districts
- Standards Specific district

### Parking Requirements

- Standards
  - Surface & structured
- Specific District Requirements

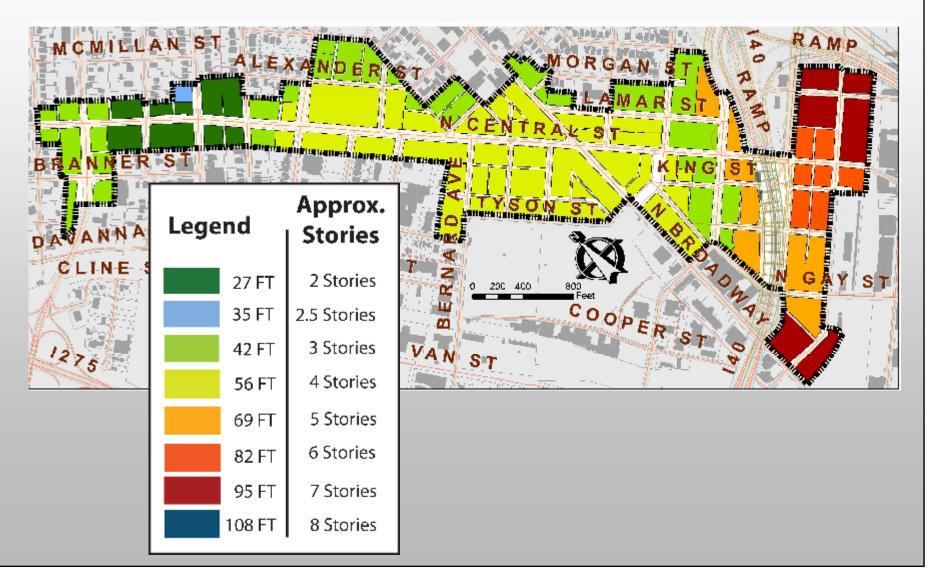


# Regulating Plan: Form District Map



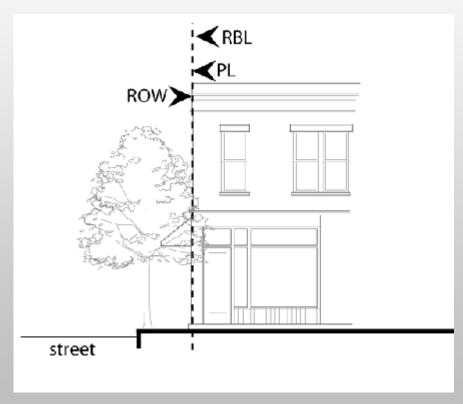


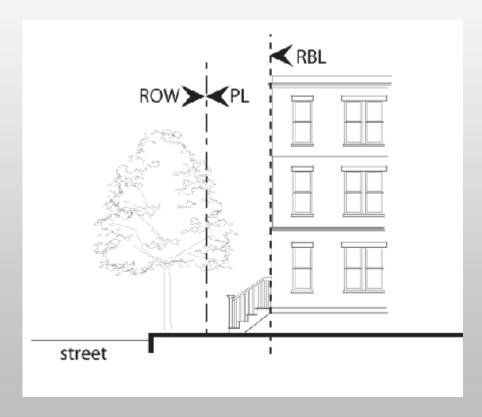
# Regulating Plan: Maximum Height Map





### Regulating Plan Element: Frontage Typology





Storefront

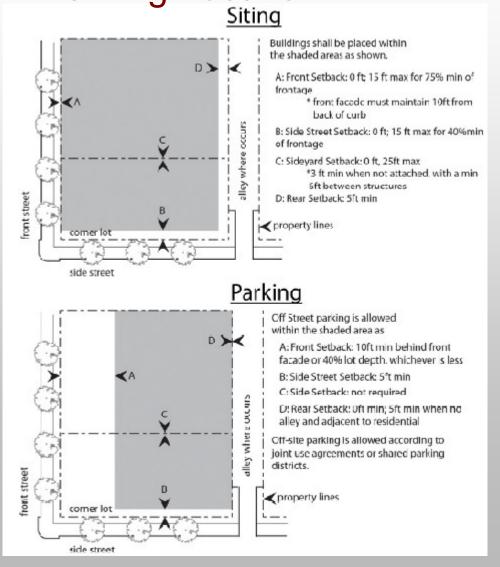
Stoop



# Regulating Plan Element: Principle Building Siting and Parking Location

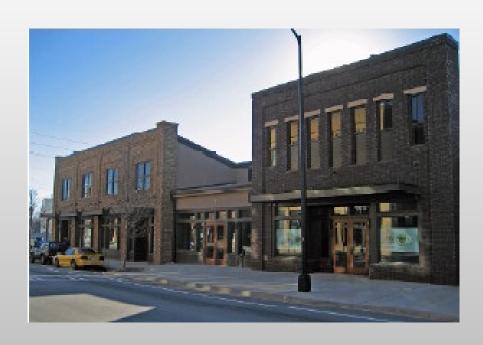




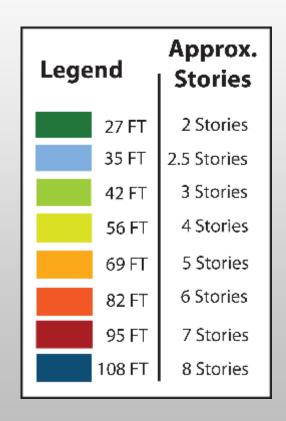




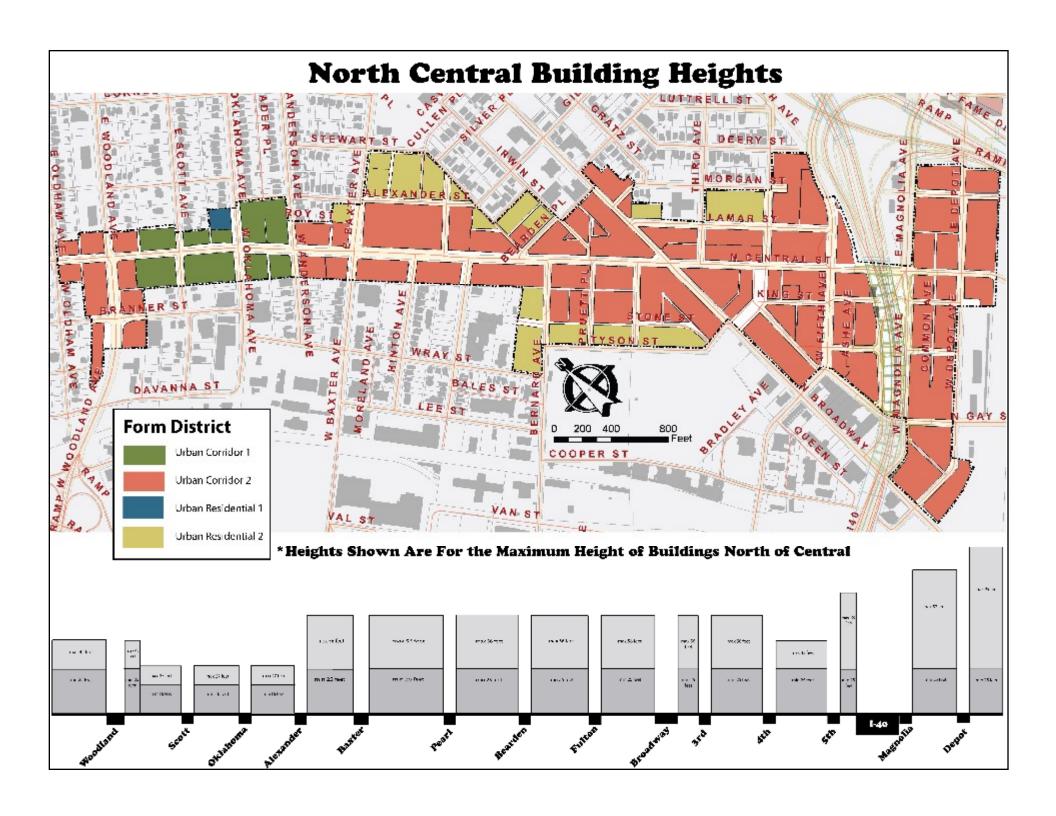
# Regulating Plan Element: Building Height



Minimum



Maximum





# Parking Element: Off-Street Parking Standards

### Conventional Codes

- Restricts development in urban areas by requiring excess parking
  - Requires too much land area
- Primarily does not regulate the location

### Form-Based Codes

- Reduces parking standards
- Utilizes park once ideology (similar to Downtown)
- Allows for shared parking spaces
- Emphasizes on-street parking
- Requires/incentives parking for bicycles
- Requires parking to be to the rear or side of buildings



# Parking Element: Possible Parking Standards

	Form Code	Conventional Code
Retail/office	3 spaces per 1000 sqft	4.5 spaces per 1000 sqft
Residential (One and two bedroom requirement)	1 and 1.5 spaces with a max. of 2 spaces per DU	1.5 and 2 spaces with no maximum per DU

• Form Code: Credit on-street parking spaces (up to 25% of the required off-street)



# Parking Element: Parking Reduction Example

#### New Structure Size

- 8400 sqft per floor
- 1 floor commercial
- 2 floors residential
  - 10 two bedroom units

#### Parking Requirements

- 1. Current Parking Requirements
  - Retail 4.5 spaces per 1000 sqft
    - 38 spaces
  - Residential 2 spaces per unit
    - 20 spaces
  - Total 58 Spaces Required
  - Parking Area 18,850 sqft (.44 ac)

#### 2. Reduced Parking Requirements

- Retail 3 spaces per 1000 sqft
  - 25 spaces
- Residential 1.5 spaces per unit
  - 15 spaces
- On-street parking credit 9 spaces
- Total of 31 Spaces Required
- Parking Area 10,075 sqft (.23 ac)

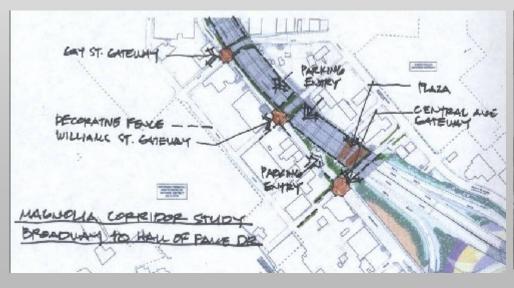


Reduced parking requirement does not take into consideration credit for shared parking between uses.



# Parking Under Interstate Opportunity





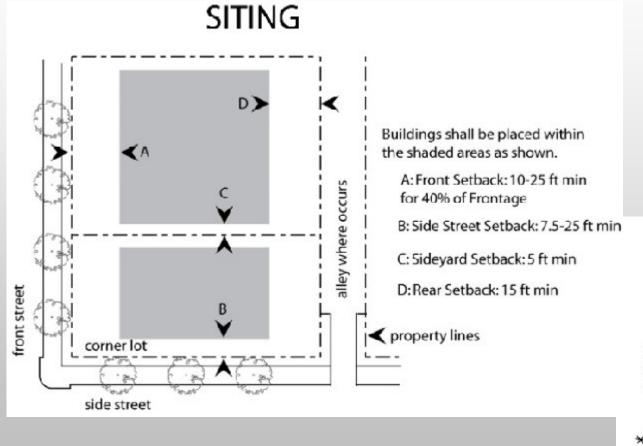




# Specific Districts

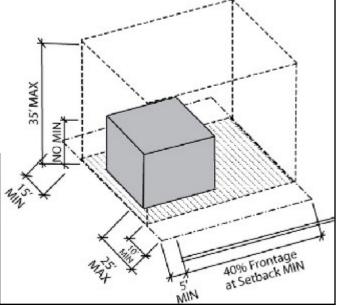


### **Urban Residential 1 District**



Allows detached houses and townhouses

#### **AXONOMETRIC**



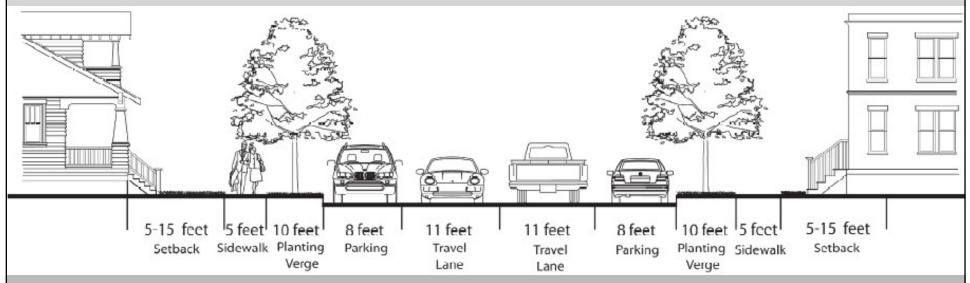


### **Urban Residential 1 District**



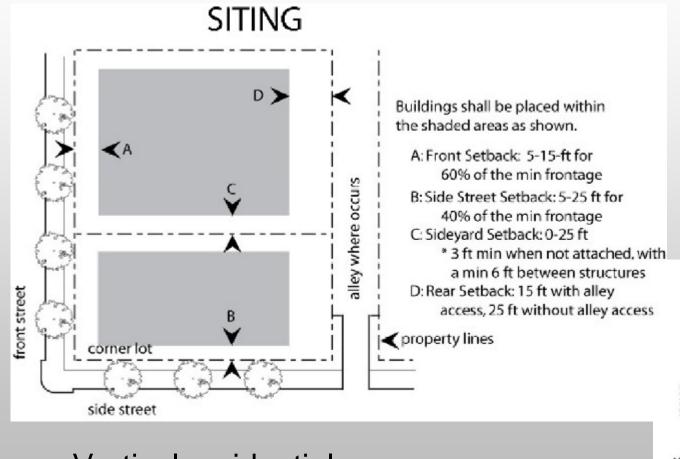




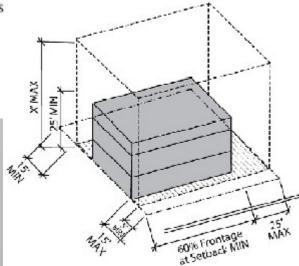




### **Urban Residential 2 District**



AXONOMETRIC



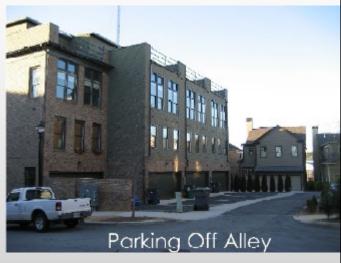
- Vertical residential uses
- Maximum heights vary on location

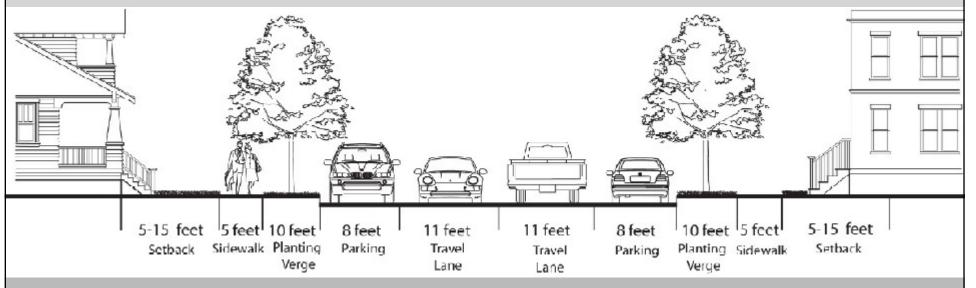


### **Urban Residential 2 District**





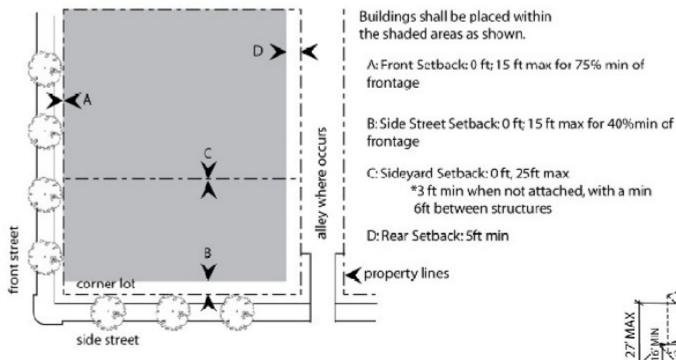




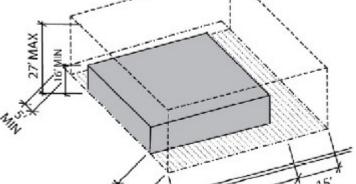


### **Urban Corridor 1 District**

#### Siting



 Mixed-use district modeled after Happy Hollow



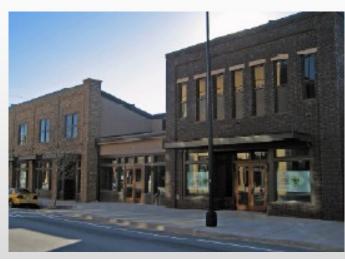
Axonometric (3-D)

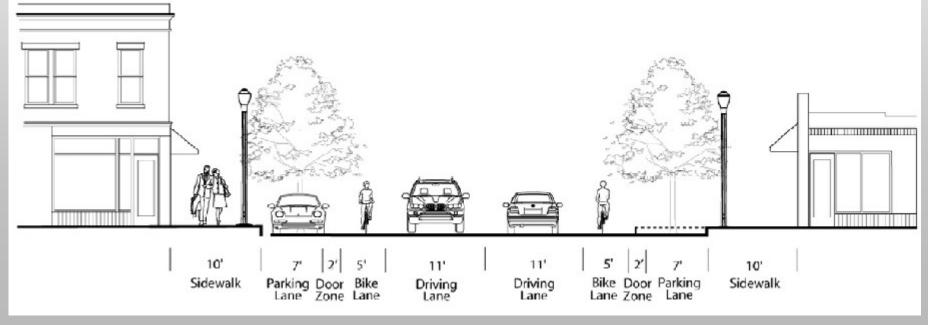


### **Urban Corridor 1 District**





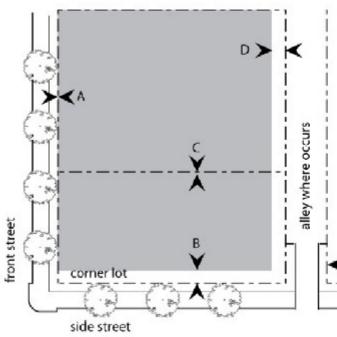






### **Urban Corridor 2 District**

### **SITING**



Buildings shall be placed within the shaded areas as shown.

A: Front Setback: 0 ft; 15 ft max for 75% min of frontage

B: Side Street Setback: 0 ft; 15 ft max for 40%min of frontage

C: Sideyard Setback: 0 ft, 25ft max
\*3 ft min when not attached, with a min
6ft between structures

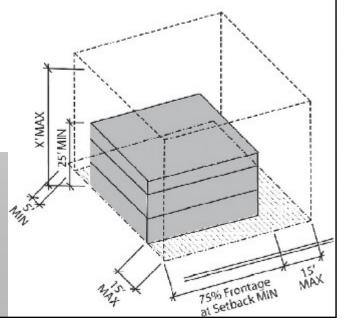
D: Rear Setback: 5ft min

property lines

### Vertical mixed-use district

 Maximum heights vary depending on location

#### AXONOMETRIC



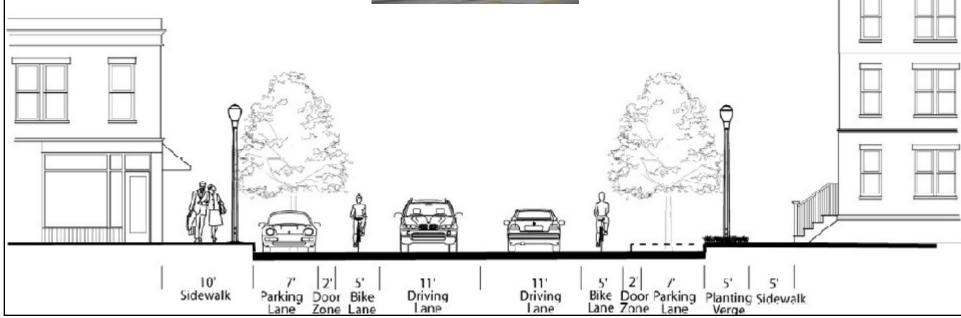


### **Urban Corridor 2 District**











# Conclusion



# Why "Road Diet" and Form-Based Codes?

### Complete Streets!

- Public Realm
  - Streets designed and operated to enable access for all users.
     Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all abilities.
    - Improve safety
    - Encourage more walking and bicycling
- Private Realm
  - Development formed to compliment and enhance the public realm.
- To be an valuable rehabilitation/redevelopment tool as the Broadway-Central-Emory Place Small Area Plan recommends, these two proposals must coincide as one to be effective.

Source:

http://www.completestreets.org/



# Thank You for Attending and Your Feedback is Appreciated